

**This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

**Defective images within this document are accurate representation of
The original documents submitted by the applicant.**

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- **BLACK BORDERS**
- **TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- **FADED TEXT**
- **ILLEGIBLE TEXT**
- **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- **COLORED PHOTOS**
- **BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS**
- **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: A61K 7/16	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/20237 (43) International Publication Date: 29 April 1999 (29.04.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB97/01634 (22) International Filing Date: 17 October 1997 (17.10.97) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ZAKRYTOE AKTSIONERNOE OBSHCHESTVO OSTIM [RU/RU]; per. Sechenovskiy, 6-3, Moscow, 119034 (RU). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): RUDIN, Vsevolod Nikolaevich [RU/RU]; ul. Petrozavodskaya, 15-2-199, Moscow, 125502 (RU). ZUEV, Vladislav Petrovich [RU/RU]; ul. Tallinskaya, 2-316, Moscow, 123426 (RU). KOMAROV, Vladimir Fedorovich [RU/RU]; Shipilovskiy proezd, 53-5-606, Moscow, 115582 (RU). MELIKHOV, Igor Vitalyevich [RU/RU]; ul. Krupskoy, 19-55, Moscow, 117331 (RU). MINAEV, Vladimir Vasilievich [RU/RU]; Naberezhnaya Tarasa Shevchenko, 5-471, Moscow, 121248 (RU). ORLOV, Andrei Yurlevich [RU/RU]; ul. Kantimirovskaya, 12-1-471, Moscow, 121357 (RU). MISHIN, Anatoly Aleksandrovich [RU/RU]; ul. Obrucheva, 3-2-77, Moscow, 117421 (RU). BOZHEVOLNOV, Viktor Evgenievich [RU/RU]; ul. Bolshaya Kommunisticheskaya, 24/28-45, Moscow, 109004 (RU).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: STOMATIC COMPOSITION ✓ (57) Abstract <p>This invention relates to the field of medicine, and in particular to the stomatology and may be used for preventive treatment and combatting caries, parodontitis and paradentosis. The stomatic composition on the basis of hydroxyapatite also comprises abrasive materials, humectants, thickeners, surfactants, flavouring agents, and a number of optional ingredients. The composition comprises hydroxyapatite in the form of particles of ultra finely divided hydroxyapatite with an average size by length (l), width (d) and thickness (h) of about $l \times d \times h = 0,06 \mu m \times 0,015 \mu m \times 0,005 \mu m$ is capable to stimulate reparative osteogenesis processes and possessing a high bioactivity and specific pharmacological activity. The ultra finely divided hydroxyapatite is present in the composition in the amount of 0,1 % to 50 % by weight. The ultra finely divided hydroxyapatite is a synthetic hydroxyapatite which contains about 99,9 % of $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$ by weight. The stomatic composition can be used to cure microdefects of the basic substance of the dental enamel, can be applied to prepare toothpastes, toothcreams and gels and can also be included as a component of chewing gum, pastilles, tooth elixir, formulations to rinse mouth.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

STOMATIC COMPOSITION

Description

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the field of medicine, and in particular to the field of stomatology and may be used for preventive treatment and curing of caries, parodontitis and paradentosis.

Prior art

For these above-captioned purposes, stomatic compositions comprising hydroxyapatite (HA) have found an extensive application in the stomatologic practice.

There are certain compositions having a favourable effect including synthetic HA containing 92 to 97% $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$, 3 to 6% H_2O and 0,3% CaCO_3 with an average particle size of 1 to 15 μm .

Such a stomatic composition, for instance, according to Patent EP 0344832 cl. A61K 7/16, comprises save the stated HA, water-soluble casein material or sodium trimetaphosphate, as an anti-caries agent and also other well known ingredients which depend upon the forms of the product manufactured, such as various humectants, binding thickeners, surfactants, flavouring agents.

The known stomatic composition (EP 03442746 cl. A61K 7/18, publ.23.11.89) supplementary includes a fluorine-containing compound in the form of NaP or sodium monophluorophosphate as an anti-caries agent.

The amount of HA present in the stomatic composition is in the range of 1 to 50%, usually 2 to 20% by weight of the stomatic composition. The stomatic composition comprises some other ingredients: humectants, thickeners, surfactants

and flavouring agents commonly known to those skilled in the art in all formulations of such products.

However, the stomatic compositions stated possess a relatively poor anti-carries effect and is not useful in the preventive medicine and in the treatment of inflammatory-destructive diseases of parodontium tissues.

Disclosure of the invention

It is an object of the present invention to create a stomatic composition comprising compounds capable to cure microdefects of the basic substance of the dental enamel to combat caries developing (e.g. to provide an anti-carries activity) and to prevent the spread of such inflammable-destructive diseases of parodontium tissues as paradenitis and parodontosis, and also compounds capable to stimulate reparative osteogenesis processes and possessing high bioactivity and specific pharmacological activity.

It is a further object of the invention to create a stomatic composition being identic to the basic substance of the dental enamel in its substance contents and crystalline parameters, as the acid formed in the materials covering dental surfaces causes destruction of mineral hydroxyapatite out of which enamel is composed and has a result due to which calcium ion loss occurs.

The task surprisingly has been solved in a composition as defined in claim 1.

A preferred composition having a more pronounced effect in view of the improvements obtained according to the invention comprises particles of hydroxyapatite with an average particle size in length (l), width(d) and thickness(h) of about $l = 0,06 \mu\text{m} \pm 50 \%$, $d = 0,015 \mu\text{m} \pm 50 \%$ and $h = 0,005 \mu\text{m} \pm 50 \%$.

A most preferred composition having a surprisingly superior effect in view of the improvements obtained according to the invention comprises particles of hydroxyapatite with an average particle size in length (l),

width(d) and thickness(h) of l about 0,06 μm , d about 0,015 μm , h about 0,005 μm .

Being introduced into the composition, HA possesses osteo-reparative properties and contains preferably about 100% $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$.

The specific surface of HA used in the composite advantageously is 100 to 150 m^2/g .

The amount of HA present in the oral composition of the present invention is in the range of 0,1% to 50%, preferably from 0,1% to 25%, and most preferably from about 0,2% to 20% by weight of the oral composition.

The composition reacts to a change in the biochemical environment, for instance a rapid dissolvment of ultra finely divided HA occurs when the pH is decreasing, that provides an active utilization of Ca and PO_4 - ions in the osteogenesis process: the size and configuration of the inventive crystals are adapted to the maximum to the dental enamel structure, which is mostly composed of HA, that suggests its use in the osteo-reparative process as a building material.

The ultra finely divided HA possesses a high adhesive-sorption activity to the dental enamel and to microdefects on its surface, that favour the preventive measures preventing the spread of caries disease and also possesses a high sorption activity in respect to proteins and aminoacids of parodontium tissues, that stimulates an active preventive treatment of the inflammable-destructive diseases such as paradenitis and paradentosis.

Moreover, the stomatic composition of the present invention will contain other conventional ingredients in addition to HA possessing osteo-reparative properties, whose introduction into the composition depends on the form of the product. For instance, in the case of an oral product in the form of dentifrice paste, cream or gel, the product will comprise a liquid phase containing humectants and binding thickeners which act to maintain the particulate solid

abrasive and HA crystals in the form of stable suspension in the liquid phase.

Surfactants and flavouring agents are also usual ingredients for various inventive embodiments of oral compositions.

The humectants usually used are glycerol or sorbitol. However, other humectants may be used according to the invention including polyethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, lactitol and hydrogenated corn syrup. The amount of humctant will generally range from about 0% to 85% by weight of product. The remainder of the liquid phase will consist substantially of water. The liquid phase can be water or a non-aqueous composition.

As binding agents and thickeners, various substances can be used such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium hydroxyethylcellulose and xanthan gum. Natural gum bindings can be included such as gum tragacanth, gum karaya of Irish moss, etc. Any mixture of binding agents and thickeners can be also used. The amount of bindings and thickeners usually included into the oral composition is in the range of 0% to 10% by weight of the oral composition.

Moreover, any materials as widely disclosed in the literature generally also might be used for the invention as surfactants, i.e. surfactants like sodium lauryl sulphate, dodecylbenzene sulphonate and sodium lauryl sarcosinate. Other anionic surfactants also can be used as well as cationic and amphoteric and non-ionic surfactants. Surfactants are generally present in the composition in the amount of 0% to 5% by weight of the oral composition.

Flavours that are generally used in the oral compositions are those based on oils of spearmint and peppermint and might be used for the invention. Examples of other flavouring materials used are menthol, clove, wintergreen, eucalyptus and aniseed. A preferable amount of flavours is from 0% to 5% by weight in respect to the oral composition.

As abrasive materials, silica dioxide of various modifications, aluminium oxide, calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate anhydrite, dicalcium phosphate dihydrate, sodium metaphosphate insoluble in water, and thereof mixtures may be used. The amount of abrasive materials ranges from 0.0% to 25%. The oral composition may include a wide variety of optional ingredients. These include antimicrobial and anti-plaque agents for example chlorhexidine or 2,4,4-trichloro-2hydroxy-diphenyl ether, or zink compounds (see EPA-161898) anti-tartar ingredients such as condensed phosphates, e.g. alkali et al pyrophosphates, hexametaphosphates or polyphosphates (see US-A-4 515772 and US-A-4 627977) or zink citrates (see US-A-4 100269), sweetening agents such as saccharin. Preservatives such as formalin, sodium benzoate. colouring agents (for instance titanium dioxide) or pH-controlling agents, such as acid base or buffer agents the oral composition may also include agents enhancing the gingivitis system of the mouth cavity and representing extracts of various natural plants such as urtica, millefolium, chamomilla hypericum, salvia, etc. in the aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic forms.

The stomatic composition depending on its form (dentifrice paste, cream or gel) is maintained in contact with the tissue of the oral cavity from 15 sec to 12 hours.

The following examples of dentifrice pastes and gel comprising synthetic ultra finely divided HA possessing osteo-reparative properties as described above illustrate the invention. Percentages and parts of the components are by weight.

Belowstanding preferred embodiments of the invention are shown in its composition.

Examples N1 and 2.

Toothpaste prepared from the following ingredients.

Ingredients, %		
Example	1	2
Ultra finely divided		
Hydroxyapatite	0,2	2,0
Silica aerogel	22,0	15,0
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose	1,0	1,0
Glycerol distilled	20,0	20,0
Sorbitol	20,0	17,0
Titanium dioxide	0,6	0,5
Sodium benzoate	0,4	0,6
Aqueous-alcohol extract of chamomilla	1,0	0,8
Aqueous-alcohol extract of hypericum	1,0	0,8
Sodium saccharin	0,1	0,06
Flavour	1,0	1,3
Sodium lauryl sulphate	1,5	1,5
Water	to 100,0	to 100,0

Examples N 3 to 7

Toothpaste prepared from the following ingredients.

Ingredients, %					
Example	3	4	5	6	7
Ultra finely divided hydroxyapatite	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
Silica aerogel	17,0	17,0	17,0	17,0	17,0
Sodium hydroxyethylcellulose	1,6	-	-	1,6	-
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose	-	1,1	1,1	-	0,9
Sorbitol	20,0	20,0	16,0	20,0	20,0
Glycerol distilled	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
Polyethyleneglycol	-	-	5,0	-	-
Sodium lauryl sulphate	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	-	1,5	-	-	-
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate	-	-	-	2,5	-
Sodium trimetaphosphate	-	-	2,0	-	-
Zinc citrate trihydrate	-	-	-	-	0,5
Titanium dioxide	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Sodium benzoate	0,5	0,5	0,6	-	-
Formalin	-	-	-	0,05	0,05
Aqueous-alcohol extract of salvia	0,5	0,5	-	-	-
Aqueous-alcohol extract of millefolium	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,5	-
Aqueous-alcohol extract of chamomilla	-	-	1,0	0,7	-
Triclosan	-	-	0,2	-	0,2
Sodium saccharin	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06

8

Flavour	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Water	in all example to 100,0				

Examples N8 and 9

Gel preventing paradenitis.

Ingredients, %

Example	8	9
Ultra finely divided hydroxyapatite	5,0	4,0
Sodium hydroxyethylcellulose	2,0	2,5
Silica aero	5,0	-
Glycerol distilled	10,0	-
Sorbitol	25,0	45,0
Sodium benzoate	0,5	-
Triclosan	-	0,3
Flavour	0,2	0,15
Sodium lauryl sulphate	0,2	0,15
Sodium saccharin	0,07	0,07
Water	to 100,00	to 100,00

Industrial application

The stomatic composition can be used to cure microdefects of the basic substance of the dental enamel, e.g. to prevent the spread of caries, and is also useful for

preventive measures avoiding the spread of inflammable-destructive diseases of parodontium tissues, such as parodontitis and parodontosis.

The stomatic composition can be used in the form of tooth pastes, tooth creams and gels. Moreover, the composition can be included as a component in chewing gum, pastilles, tooth elixir and formulations to rinse mouth.

The stomatic composition according to the invention is capable to stimulate reparative osteogenesis processes and possessing a high bioactivity and specific pharmacological activity. Moreover, this composition is useful for combatting dental caries and to prevent the spread of such inflammable-destructive diseases of parodontium tissues as parodontitis and parodontosis, on the basis of hydroxyapatite also optionally comprising abrasive materials, humectants, thickeners, surfactants, flavouring agents, and a number of optional ingredients.

Claims:

1. A stomatic composition characterised in that it comprises particles of hydroxyapatite with an average particle size in length (l), width (d) and thickness (h) of: l from about 0,2 μm to about 0,01 μm , d from about 0,1 μm to about 0.001, and h from about 0.1 μm to about 0,0001 μm .

2. The stomatic composition according to claim 1 characterised in that it comprises particles of hydroxyapatite with an average particle size in length (l), width(d) and thickness(h) of about $l = 0,06 \mu\text{m} \pm 50 \%$, $d = 0,015 \mu\text{m} \pm 50 \%$ and $h = 0,005 \mu\text{m} \pm 50 \%$.

3. The stomatic composition according to claim 1 characterised in that it comprises particles of hydroxyapatite with an average particle size in length (l), width(d) and thickness(h) of about $l = 0,06 \mu\text{m}$, $d = 0,015 \mu\text{m}$, $h = 0,005 \mu\text{m}$.

4. A stomatic composition characterised in that it comprises particles of hydroxyapatite having a specific surface of hydroxiapatite from about 100 m^2/g to about 150 m^2/g .

5. The stomatic composition according to one of claims 1 to 4 characterized in that it comprises said hydroxyapatite particles ultra finely divided.

6. The composition according to one of claims 1 to 5 characterised in that the ultra finely divided hydroxyapatite particles are present in the composition in an amount of 0,1% to 50% by weight.

7. The composition according to one of claims 1 to 6 characterised in that the ultra finely, divided hydroxyapatite is a synthetic hydroxyapatite which contains 99,9% of $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$ by weight.

8. The composition according to one of claims 1 to 7 further characterised by at least one substance of the group consisting of

- humectants in a range from about 0% to 85% by weight,
- bindings and thickeners a range of 0% to 10% by weight,
- abrasive materials in a range from 0.0% to 25%,
- Surfactants in a range from 0% to 5% by weight,
- Flavours in a range from 0% to 5% by weight.

9. The composition according to one of claims 1 to 8 further characterised by agents enhancing the gingivitis system of the mouth cavity and comprising extracts of natural plants including at least one of the group consisting of urtica, millefolium, chamomilla hypericum, salvia, etc. in the aqueous an in the aqueous-alcoholic form.

10. The composition according to one of claims 1 to 9 further characterised by antimicrobial and anti-plaque agents.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/IB 97/01634

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 786 245 A (SANGI CO., LTD) 30 July 1997 see the whole document ---	1-10
X	EP 0 664 133 A (AKTIONERNOE OBSHESTVO ZAKRYTOGO TIPA "OSTIM") 26 July 1995 see claim 1; example 1 ---	1
E	WO 98 18719 A (AKTSIONERNOE OBSHESTVO ZAKRYTOGO TIPA "OSTIM") 7 May 1998 see claims 1,14 -----	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

*** Special categories of cited documents :**

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

9 July 1998

16/07/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Glikman, J-F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 97/01634

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 786245	A	30-07-1997	JP	9202717 A	05-08-1997
EP 664133	A	26-07-1995	RU	2077329 C	20-04-1997
			WO	9503074 A	02-02-1995
WO 9818719	A	07-05-1998	NONE		